

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1954

ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health Committee:-

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. F. Blewitt

Councillors:

Mrs. F. Evans	J. V. B. Hinchliff
Mrs. M. F. Jenkins	F. J. C. Howlett
W. H. Abrahams	T. M. Hughes
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R. R. Clark	F. H. Pawson
V. Clements	S. Rack
B. Cook	T. Swancott
F. Cooper	G. H. Turner

Chairman of the
Council:

Councillor F. Cooper

Clerk of the Council:

Mr. E. F. L. Danbury

Public Health Department Staff:

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	Dr. J. M. Watt
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	Dr. A. P. Gorrie
Assistant County Medical Officer	...	...	...	Dr. M. J. Hallinan
Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	Mr. L. H. Cook
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	Mr. D. Greenwood
Additional Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	Mr. J. Turner
"	"	"	...	Mr. P. Walsh

Comments

1954 was a year of full employment, more plentiful food and better standards of clothing, cleanliness and housing. During the year there was a sharp increase in the population of the district due to two chief causes. The first was an inflow of tenants to the thousand new houses built by the Council, the National Coal Board and by private owners. The second was an excess in the high number of births over the very reasonable number of deaths.

One nice feature of the death-rate was the reduced contribution which was made to its total by the section of the population under one year of age. The lower infant death-rate for the district proved that the local standard of infant care was comparable at last with that existing in other parts of the country.

The year's record for infectious diseases was reasonably respectable with an increase in the prevalence of dysentery as the only failure. Dysentery made its appearance in May and went on until October. Most of the cases were among children and most of our attention was directed to the prevention of food infection by adults.

The district escaped lightly in the influenza epidemic which developed a nation-wide distribution in the last quarter of the year. Scarlet fever was in its usual mild form and, if anything, required less attention.

The story of tuberculosis was also a happy one. Deaths from tuberculosis showed a decline, cases on the register were milder in type and prospects of cure were much improved. Prevention, which is the main care of a Health Department, came up creditably with more frequent surveys for the early detection of tuberculosis by mass-radiography, more pasteurisation of the milk supplies to prevent bovine types of infection and a new scheme of B.C.G. vaccination to increase the resistance of susceptible school leavers.

The promotion of preventive schemes against small-pox and diphtheria did not meet with the same success in their public acceptance. This was understandable enough as both diseases now have an almost historical interest locally. There has not been a case of small-pox in the area for twenty years nor a case of diphtheria for the past ten years, and parents naturally had difficulty in appreciating the need for creating a community resistance to diseases which they had never seen.

In contrast, there was an eagerness among mothers to have their children immunised against whooping cough and a keen appreciation for the protection it gave.

Passing from the infectious diseases to cancer, which showed an increase, two comments can be made. The first is that more people each year are living to the cancer age and the second that more cases are being discovered through better methods of diagnosis.

The ageing of the population necessitated more visits than ever by Home Nurses, Health Visitors and Home Helps. Infirm and house-confined elderly people greatly appreciated those visits, which were one of their few contacts with the outside world and which proved that loneliness is one of the chief afflictions of old age. The need for safer houses for the feeble and infirm was stressed by the fatal consequence of accidents to elderly people in their homes. To avoid these bungalows are required in which steps of all kinds have been eliminated; electric lighting is essential; access to W.C's and coal-places ought to be indoors and much more care is required in furnishing, most particularly in the provision of fireguards and carpets which do not trip the unwary.

To sum up this report, the year's health record was good. But it might have been better. One of the best guarantees of progress in public health is a healthy dissatisfaction.

J. M. WATT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Council Offices,
Grove Road,
Rotherham.

ROTHERRHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1954

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	28,739
Population (estimated mid-1954)	...				...	51,280
Number of inhabited houses	...			...	...	15,558
Rateable value at 31.12.54	...			...	...	£206,488
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£750.6s.7d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	475	474	949
Illegitimate	11	13	24
Total	486	487	973

Crude birth-rate per 1,000 population: 19
Adjusted birth-rate per 1,000 population: 17.5
Comparability factor: .92

Still-births

Total still-births: 36
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births: 35.7
Rate per 1,000 population: .7

Deaths

Total deaths: 453
Crude rate per 1,000 population: 8.8
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population: 11.9
Comparability factor: 1.35

Infant Deaths (Under one year of age)

Total infant deaths:	31	Number legitimate:	30
		Number illegitimate:	1

Rate per 1,000 live births: 31.9

Maternal Deaths

Total number of deaths due to maternal causes: 2

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The estimated population for mid-1954, as stated by the Registrar-General, was 51,280. This showed an increase of 2,290 over the previous year and an increase of 3,242 on the 1951 census figure which was 48,038.

The parish distribution of the population was:-

PARISH	Census 1951	Estimated Mid-1954
Aston-cum-Aughton	6,710	7,306
Bramley	3,726	3,760
Brampton Bierlow	3,498	3,784
Brinsworth	3,089	3,316
Catcliffe	2,048	2,109
Dalton	7,473	7,768
Hooton Levitt	92	97
Hooton Roberts	181	185
Orgreave	457	472
Ravenfield	771	813
Thrybergh	4,469	4,684
Thurcroft	5,885	6,604
Treeton	2,040	2,289
Ulley	200	204
Wentworth	1,434	1,629
Whiston	2,780	2,999
Wickersley	3,185	3,261
Totals	48,038	51,280

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors were supplied by the Registrar-General in respect of births and deaths in each area. The factors for this area were:-

Births - .92
Deaths - 1.35

The purpose of these factors is to transform the birth and death rates into figures which can be compared with those of other areas. The need for such adjustment is caused by the differences in the proportions of the sex and age components of the population.

Births

The Registrar-General has notified me that, after adjustment for inward and outward transfers, there were 973 births in the Rotherham Rural area. This gave a crude rate of 19 per thousand population and a comparable rate of 17.5 per thousand.

Parish Distribution of Births Notified to me by Midwives and Hospitals

Parish	Number of Births (Live)
Aston-cum-Aughton	117
Bramley	88
Brampton Bierlow	52
Brinsworth	52
Catcliffe	52
Dalton	188
Hooton Levitt	1
Hooton Roberts	1
Orgreave	5
Ravenfield	17
Thrybergh	111
Thurcroft	173
Treeton	36
Ulley	2
Wentworth	38
Whiston	36
Wickersley	32
Total	<u>1,001</u>

The parish which showed the greatest increase in births was Thurcroft where 173 children were born compared with 117 in the previous year. Other parishes which showed an increase were Catcliffe (an increase of 13) and Dalton (an increase of 18).

There was a slight fall in the births in Thrybergh and Whiston as well as in the smaller parishes.

557 live births were attended by District Midwives compared with 541 in 1953.

444 live births took place in the following institutions:-

Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham
 Listerdale Maternity Home, Wickersley
 Jessop Hospital, Sheffield
 Clifton Lane Nursing Home, Rotherham
 Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown
 St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley
 Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
 City General Hospital, Sheffield
 Nether Edge Hospital, Sheffield
 Shearwood Nursing Home, Sheffield

The number of institutional births was 38 more than in the previous year.

Still-births

There were 36 still-births in the district during the year which resulted in a still-birth rate of 35.7 per thousand live and still-births. 12 of these were from domiciliary confinements and 24 from institutional confinements.

The higher still-birth return from institutions was due to the admission of complicated midwifery cases.

Infant Deaths

The total infant deaths allocated to the Rotherham Rural District was 31. This gave an infant death-rate of 31.9 per thousand live births - the lowest rate in the past 10 years.

Parish Distribution of Infant Deaths

PARISH						Number of Deaths
Aston-cum-Aughton	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bramley	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brampton Bierlow	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brinsworth	...	...	...	...	...	-
Catcliffe	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dalton	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hooton Levitt	...	...	...	...	...	-
Hooton Roberts	...	...	...	...	...	-
Orgreave	...	...	...	...	...	-
Ravenfield	...	...	...	...	...	-
Thrybergh	...	...	...	...	...	3
Thurcroft	...	...	...	...	...	9
Treeton	...	...	...	...	...	-
Ulley	...	...	...	...	...	-
Wentworth	...	...	...	...	...	-
Whiston	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wickersley	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	31

The following table gives the births, infant deaths and infant death-rates for the past 10 years:-

Year	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rates
1954	973	31	32
1953	947	39	38
1952	894	29	33
1951	921	32	35
1950	989	41	43
1949	976	50	57
1948	971	48	49
1947	1,146	50	43
1946	983	58	59
1945	896	53	59

Maternal Mortality

There were two maternal deaths recorded in 1954.

Deaths

After adjustment for transfers, the total deaths allocated to the area was 453 - an increase of 40 on the 1953 total of 413. The crude death-rate was 818 per thousand population and the comparable rate was 11.9 per thousand.

The principal causes of death were:-

Heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	...	...						62
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...			61
Accidents, suicides, etc.	...	...	...	...	...			26
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Parish Distribution of Deaths

PARISH						Number of Deaths
Aston-cum-Aughton	...	...	...	...		44
Bramley	...	...	...	...	...	29
Brampton Bierlow	...	...	...	...	...	32
Brinsworth	...	...	...	...	...	37
Catcliffe	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dalton	...	...	...	...	...	52
Hooton Levitt	...	...	...	...	...	-
Hooton Roberts	...	...	...	...	...	3
Orgreave	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ravenfield	...	...	...	...	...	11
Thrybergh	...	...	...	...	...	49
Thurcroft	...	...	...	...	...	56
Treeton	...	...	...	...	...	21
Ulley	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wentworth	...	...	...	...	...	20
Whiston	...	...	...	...	...	25
Wickersley	...	...	...	...	...	52
TOTAL	...	...	...	...		453

Birth and Mortality Rates for 1954 for the West Riding
Administrative County

	Rotherham Rural District	Aggregate of U.D's	Aggregate of R.D's	Adminis- trative County
Crude Birth Rate	19.0	14.7	16.3	15.1
Adjusted Birth Rate	17.5	14.8	16.4	15.3
Crude Death Rate	8.8	12.7	9.9	11.9
Adjusted Death Rate	11.9	12.8	11.4	12.5
Infective and Parasitic Dis. exc. tub. but inc. syphilis and other V.D.	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.08	0.18	0.12	0.16
Tuberculosis, Other	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.10	0.19	0.14	0.18
Cancer	1.68	2.12	1.70	2.07
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.21	2.03	1.33	1.84
Heart and Circulatory	2.94	4.88	3.64	4.54
Respiratory Diseases	0.88	1.27	1.08	1.22
Maternal Mortality	1.98	0.80	1.10	0.89
Infant Mortality	31.9	28.3	27.2	28.0
Neo-Natal Mortality	16.4	18.6	17.4	18.3
Still-birth Rate	35.7	26.6	24.2	25.9

Notifiable Diseases

PARISH	Parish Distribution of Diseases									
	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Totals
Aston-cum-Aughton	15	9	3	6	-	8	-	8	-	49
Bramley	-	6	4	1	-	3	1	-	-	15
Brampton Bierlow	6	10	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	23
Brinsworth	1	35	5	2	-	-	-	1	1	45
Catcliffe	5	15	5	1	1	3	-	-	-	30
Dalton	1	14	7	5	-	7	-	-	-	34
Hooton Levitt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooton Roberts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orgreave	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ravenfield	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Thrybergh	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	10
Thurcroft	4	14	5	1	-	70	2	8	1	105
Treeton	10	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	19
Ulley	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wentworth	4	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	16
Whiston	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	7
Wickersley	1	4	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	14
TOTALS	51	135	42	27	1	92	10	18	3	379

MONTH	Monthly Incidence of Infectious Diseases									
	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Totals
January	3	18	6	6	-	1	4	-	-	38
February	2	12	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	20
March	1	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	17
April	6	27	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	41
May	11	25	4	4	-	5	1	-	-	50
June	4	10	2	2	-	28	1	-	-	47
July	6	5	7	1	-	41	-	-	2	62
August	3	3	4	-	-	7	2	6	-	25
September	6	8	2	-	1	5	-	11	-	33
October	2	9	2	4	-	5	1	-	-	23
November	4	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	12
December	3	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
TOTALS	51	135	42	27	1	92	10	18	3	379

Age Distribution of Infectious Diseases

Notifiable Disease	0-1	1-5	5-15	Age in Years			65 and Over	Age Unknown	Total
				15-25	25-45	45-65			
Scarlet Fever	-	14	28	-	-	-	-	-	42
Pneumonia	1	2	5	1	6	2	8	2	27
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	1	10
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Dysentery	3	29	37	6	11	5	-	1	92
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	2	3	3	7	3	-	-	18
Measles	4	27	18	2	-	-	-	-	51
Whooping Cough	14	80	40	-	-	-	-	1	135
TOTALS	23	155	131	16	30	10	8	6	379

Food Poisoning

1. Food Poisoning Notifications (corrected) returned to Registrar-General:--

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	TOTAL
2	-	16	-	18

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|----|
| 2. | Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:- | Total Outbreaks | = | 2 |
| | | Total Cases | = | 13 |

3. Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:- Nil

4.	Single Cases:-	Agent Identified	Unknown Cause	Total
		3	2	5

Food Poisoning Outbreaks - Summary of Details

1st Outbreak

- (a) Food Causing Outbreak:- Pork Pie.
Agent Causing Outbreak:- Salmonella typhimurium.
- (b) Cases Forming Outbreak which occurred on 21st August, 1954:-
Total notified - 6 Total ascertained - 6 Fatal - Nil.
- (c) Clinical Features:- Average interval ingestion to onset - 6 hours.
Main symptoms:- Abdominal pain, diarrhoea and vomiting.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks (continued)

Clinical Features -

Severity of illness:- Moderate. One man, aged 63 years, was admitted to hospital.

Duration of illness:- 2 to 3 days, except in case admitted to hospital.

(d) Results of Laboratory Investigation:-

Cases - 6 Food Handlers - None in this area, but food handlers in Hull and Haltemprice examined.

Food samples - None from this area, but a pork pie from Doncaster Rural District was examined.

All faeces specimens were positive for typhimurium infection.

(e) Origin and Preparation of Food Causing Illness:-

Meat for pork pies cooked in Haltemprice district.
Meat pies filled at a Hull Bakery.

(f) Place at which Food Causing Illness was Consumed:-

At the homes of the patients.

Estimated number of consumers at risk - Several hundred over a wide area in Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

(g) Probable Origin of Infection or Contamination of Food:-

It is believed that the contamination occurred at Haltemprice or in Hull.

2nd Outbreak

(a) Food Causing Outbreak:- Roast Pork.
Agent Causing Outbreak:- Salmonella typhimurium.

(b) Cases Forming Outbreak which occurred on 3rd September, 1954.

Total notified - 7 Total ascertained - 7 Fatal - Nil

(c) Clinical Features:- Average interval ingestion to onset - 6 to 9 hours.

Main symptoms:- Abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Severity of illness:- Two women, aged 29 and 45 years were very ill. Other cases were of moderate severity.

Duration of illness:- The illness lasted for about one week in the case of the women who were very ill. Most cases were better after two days.

(d) Results of Laboratory Investigation:-

Cases - 7 Food Handlers - Nil Food Samples - None available

All faeces specimens were positive for typhimurium infection.

(e) Origin and Preparation of Food Causing Illness:-

Roast Pork prepared at a Liverpool Factory.
Sold at a retail shop in Dinnington.

(f) Place at which Food Causing Illness was Consumed:-

At the homes of the patients.

Estimated number of consumers at risk - About 100.

(g) Probable Origin of Infection or Contamination of Food:-

The food was probably contaminated at the Factory in Liverpool, after cooking. This was notified to Liverpool Public Health Department.

Dysentery

After three years in which there were never more than six notifications of dysentery, there was a sudden outbreak of cases May, 1954 which continued for six months. Six districts were affected, but the majority of cases were in the Thurcroft parish where 70 cases developed out of a total of 92.

The dysentery was of a mild type. In children the symptoms lasted for about a week; in adults the illness was only of two or three days' duration and in many cases the patients were not confined to bed.

One of the greatest difficulties was in clearing up carriers who harboured the infection for months. This was a particular embarrassment among school children and food handlers.

All dysentery contacts had bacteriological examinations carried out and particular attention was paid to food handlers, teachers and nurses in charge of children. The family doctors were given immediate particulars of all laboratory reports received and co-operated closely by giving treatment to carriers.

The Sanitary Inspector visited all food premises in the district and carried on an intensive campaign for extra cleanliness and care.

Two contacts, who were food handlers, were excluded from work until they were proved to be free from infection and all school children were excluded from school until three negative specimens were obtained.

The outbreak terminated in October and no further cases were discovered in the last two months of the year.

Visits Paid to Infectious Diseases Cases in the Division.

Total number of visits paid by Health Visitor
to infectious diseases cases 370

Immunisations and Vaccinations

	Protective	Refresher
Number of children immunised against diphtheria	519	114
Number of children immunised against whooping cough	439	8
Number of persons vaccinated	162	17

Tuberculosis

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Cases on register at 1st January, 1954	107	67	33	27
Cases added during 1954	11	17	3	4
Cases removed during 1954	18	5	1	2
Cases on register at 31st December, 1954	100	79	35	29

Analysis of removals:-

Cured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Left area and transferred to other authorities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Revised diagnosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Re-Housing of Tuberculosis Cases

Regular meetings were held at the Oakwood Hall Sanatorium to consider cases recommended for re-housing. The meetings were attended by the Chest Physician, Health Visitor, Sanitary Inspector, Housing Manager and myself. With the helpful co-operation of the Housing Committee, seven cases were re-housed during 1954.

Mass-Radiography

A visit was paid by the Doncaster Mass-Radiography Unit to Maltby during the year and a number of residents from the adjoining parishes of the Rotherham Rural District attended for X-rays.

Total Number Examined	Abnormalities Discovered			Total
	Tuberculosis		Other	
	Active	Inactive		
1,299	3	4	30	37

The non-tuberculous abnormalities were classified as follows:-

Chronic bronchitis and emphysema	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	...	...	...	1
Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	17
Pleural thickening	...	...	...	1
Intrathoracic new growth	...	...	...	3
Cardiovascular lesions - congenital	...	...	...	1
- acquired	...	...	...	3
Enquiries not completed	...	...	...	2

B.C.G. Vaccination

The vaccination of tuberculosis contacts was carried out by the Chest Physicians at their Contact Clinics and 28 cases were vaccinated.

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of 13 year old school children commenced in November 1954. Skin tests were carried out on all eligible children to ascertain which required vaccination. This was then given by the School Medical Officers at specially arranged sessions.

The number of children tested since the inception of the B.C.G. scheme in November was 124 and the number vaccinated was 59.

The following information has been supplied by the Chief Sanitary Inspector:-

Housing Statistics:-

Number of dwelling houses in the district	...	...	...	...	...	15,558
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	...	...	...	...	...	20

Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the Year (Under Public Health or Housing Acts).

Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	166
Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	1,385
Number found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	166

Remedy of Defects During the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
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Proceedings Under the Housing Act, 1936

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:-								

By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Proceedings Under Public Health Acts

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-								

By owner (carried forward from 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Proceedings Under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936

Number of representations made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation		24
Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made		21
Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders		6
Number of Closing Orders made under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953		3

Overcrowding

6 new cases of overcrowding were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year and, as a result, 2 families were re-housed.

New Houses

Number of new houses provided during the year:-

By Local Authority		400
By Private Enterprise		638

Slum Clearance

In 1950 the Council resumed slum clearance work and, up to the 31st December, 1954, six Clearance Orders were submitted to the appropriate Government Department for confirmation. Three Clearance Orders were confirmed and 117 persons from the 21 houses in these areas were re-housed.

Three Orders are awaiting confirmation:-

Barley Hole Cottages, Wentworth - 11 houses. Resolution dated 6th August, 1952.

Aston Terrace, Aston - 16 houses. Resolution dated 4th May, 1953.

Colley's Yard, Treeton - 4 houses. Resolution dated 6th December, 1954.

From the 22nd August, 1950, to the 31st December, 1954, 39 Demolition Orders and 6 Closing Orders were made and undertakings accepted from owners in connection with 9 houses. 36 families, comprising 124 persons, were re-housed.

A greater allocation of houses will have to be made if the Council's slum clearance programme is to progress at a satisfactory pace.

Housing Act, 1949

Grants were made for the carrying out of improvements to 86 houses in the following parishes:-

Hooton Levitt	-	1
Bramley	-	6
Wickersley	-	1
Catcliffe	-	78

Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954.

After this Act came into operation, 6 applications for Disrepair Certificates were received and all were granted.

Nuisances

Nuisances in hand at end of 1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Nuisances found in 1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>285</u>
Total requiring abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508
Total abated during 1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>250</u>
Number outstanding at end of 1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>258</u>

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
Informal notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232

Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Closest Accommodation

Number of privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Number of pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Number of water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>16,602</u>
Total number of closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>16,946</u>

Number of privies reconstructed as water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of water closets constructed for new houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183
Percentage of closets on water-carriage system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.9%

Drainage and Sewerage

Official sanction has not yet been received for the sewerage of Eooton Roberts and sewer improvements at Ravenfield. Sewer extensions were carried out at Wickersley and to all new housing estates.

6 privy conversions were carried out during the year.

Public Cleansing

The Chief Sanitary Inspector was also Cleansing Superintendent and was responsible for the operation of the refuse collection and cesspool emptying services of the Council.

One new Dennis refuse collection vehicle was purchased during the year to replace a Karrier Bantam vehicle which was no longer reliable. The fleet consisted of:-

- 8 Dennis (10 cubic yard) refuse vehicles.
- 2 Karrier Bantam refuse vehicles.
- 3 Dennis cesspool emptying vehicles.
- 1 Dennis breakdown vehicle.

Because of the rapid development which is taking place in the area the time has arrived when vehicles with a larger carrying capacity will have to be bought and, in this connection, an order has recently been placed for a new Dennis refuse collection vehicle, fitted with a Perkin's P.6. Diesel engine and a Shefflex 16 cubic yard dual tipping body.

Difficulty was experienced in maintaining a labour force sufficient to cope with the amount of work to be done to maintain a satisfactory refuse collection service. This was due to competition from local industries paying bonuses and overtime.

Public Cleansing (continued)

In order to overcome this difficulty the Council were recommended to introduce the following bonus scheme:-

The basic number of bins to be emptied by each man to be 100 each day (driver included).

A bonus at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each bin emptied in excess of the basic number to be made available for each day's work and paid weekly. Each refuse collection team (driver and loaders) to qualify for the daily bonus in equal shares.

Conditions were laid down covering the method of working each collecting district and the form in which the record of work done was to be submitted. The Chief Sanitary Inspector was empowered to annul bonus payment if there were inaccuracies in the daily records or if the work was not carried out efficiently.

After the inception of this scheme in February, 1954 the output of work increased and generally a 7 to 9 day collection was maintained. The frequency of collection did, upon occasions, extend from 10 to 13 days, particularly when there was an accumulation of work after holidays.

The proof of the success of the bonus scheme lay in the fact that, after its introduction, there was a marked decrease in the number of complaints received from residents in the area.

The number of cesspools in use in the district varied. New cesspools were built and others went out of use as sewers were extended. There was never at any time during the year less than 250 cesspools in use. A fortnightly emptying was maintained by two vehicles working full-time and the spare vehicle was brought into use as the need arose.

Water Supply

Water was supplied and distributed by Sheffield Corporation, Wath Urban District Council and Doncaster Corporation. Of the 15,558 houses in the area, all but 16 were on public supply.

Water samples were submitted regularly for bacteriological examination and the reports indicated that the quality of the water was satisfactory. The quantity of water was insufficient for the need of the area, due chiefly to housing development, and a shortage was experienced at peak consumption periods, in several parts of the area, particularly the higher points.

During the year 8 samples of water from Sheffield and Doncaster Corporation Supplies were submitted for examination to ascertain the solvency action of the water on lead pipes. All samples were reported as being satisfactory.

Water Supply (continued)

Samples of water were submitted for chemical examination and the following is a summary of the results:-

Sample No.1. Wath Urban District Council
Sample No.2. Doncaster Corporation
Sample No.3. Sheffield Corporation

Physical Character

	<u>No.1.</u>	<u>Samples</u> <u>No.2.</u>	<u>No.3.</u>
Suspended matter	None	None	None
Appearance of a column 2 ft. long.	Clear colourless	Clear slight yellow	Clear very faint yellow
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal
Odour	None	None	None

Chemical Examination

Total solids dried at 180°C.	1,050.0	80.0	80.0
Chlorides in forms of chlorine	192.0	21.0	9.5
Equivalent of Sodium Chloride	316.5	34.7	15.7
Nitrites	None	Faint trace	None
Nitrates as Nitrogen	0.44	0.50	0.50
Poisonous Metals (lead etc.)	None	None	None
Total hardness	552.0	41.0	39.0
Temporary hardness	171.0	13.0	18.0
Permanent hardness	381.0	28.0	21.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.41	1.50	1.07
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.064	0.026	0.006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.040	0.072	0.056
Free Chlorine	None	0.10	None
P.H. Value	7.1	7.1	8.6

Milk Supply

The sale of raw ungraded milk was prohibited in the Rural District by the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order 1953 which came into operation on the 1st May, 1953.

There were 91 distributors of milk registered in the area compared with 78 in 1953; an increase of 13.

The following licences were in force:-

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised) Milk Regulations 1949

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Pasteurised Milk	34	9
Sterilised Milk	60	3

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested Milk	34	8

Milk Supply (continued)

The following table gives a summary of milk sampling results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	4	-
Pasteurised	96	-
Sterilised	67	-
Tuberculin Tested	41	4
Accredited	13	3

More attention was given to the routine sampling of milk during the year; 228 samples being taken compared with 60 in 1953. There appeared to be a marked increase in the quantity of sterilised milk consumed in the area and 67 samples were taken, all of which were reported satisfactory.

Meat Inspection

Circular MF4/54 was received from the Ministry of Food placing on local authorities the responsibility for ensuring that sufficient slaughtering accommodation was available for the needs of each district on the decontrol of meat and livestock.

In accordance with the terms of their circular, 13 private slaughter-houses were licenced and came into use in July, 1954. A 100% meat inspection service was carried out in the district.

Statistical data for the year 1954:-

	<u>Bullocks</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number slaughtered	223	182	119	23	988	696	2,231
Number affected with tuberculosis	14	75	14	1	-	13	117
% affected with tuberculosis	6.3	41.2	11.7	4.3	-	1.9	-
Number affected with other diseases	14	21	14	-	4	6	59
% affected with other diseases	6.3	11.4	11.7	-	0.4	0.8	-

Carcases Condemned as being unfit for Human Consumption

2 cows' carcasses and all organs	-	Generalised Tuberculosis
1 calf carcase and all organs	-	Generalised Tuberculosis
2 heifers' carcasses and all organs	-	Generalised Tuberculosis
1 pig carcase and all organs	-	Acute Swine Erysipelas
2 pig carcasses and all organs	-	Acute Fever.

Organs and part carcasses condemned as being affected by tuberculosis

<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
102 Sets of Lungs	9 Heads
1 Spleen	2 Sets of Lungs
51 Heads and Tongues	4 Livers
11 Livers	
18 Kidneys	
1 Mesentery	
12 Briskets	
6 Fleeces	

Meat Inspection (continued)

Organs and part carcasses condemned as being affected by other diseases:-

Cattle

- 10 Udders (Mastitis)
- 1 Udder (Abscesses)
- 27 Livers (Abscesses)
- 1 Set Lungs (Pleurisy)
- 6 Heads & Tongues (Actinomycosis)
- 1 Set of Lungs (Pneumonia)
- 2 Sets of Lungs (Fasciola hepatica)
- 6 Livers (Cirrhosis)
- 6 Livers (Cavernous Angioma)
- 1 Kidney (Cysts)
- 1 Spleen (Peritonitis)
- 4 Livers (Parasitic)
- 3 Hearts (Pericarditis)
- 2 Sets of Lungs (Cysticercus Bovis)
- 5 Heads & Tongues (Cysticercus Bovis)
- 2 Hearts (Cysticercus Bovis)
- 3 Skirts (Cysticercus Bovis)

Pigs

- 7 Sets of Lungs (Pneumonia)
- 1 Heart (Pericarditis)

Sheep

- 1 Liver (Abscesses)
- 1 Set Lungs (Abscesses)
- 3 Sets Lungs (Parasitic)

6 cases of Cysticercus Bovis were found and the carcasses were subject to refrigerator treatment in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health. The premises from which the animals came were traced and reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for investigation.

The treatment for Cysticercus Bovis was carried out at Rotherham Corporation Market Department. The carcass was delivered and placed in cold storage and returned to the owner on production of a letter from the Chief Sanitary Inspector to the Market Superintendent authorising its release.

A supply of vegetable dye was kept at each slaughterhouse for the use of the Meat Inspector when visiting the premises. All condemned meat was coloured with the dye after the owner of the meat had signed a certificate of surrender.

A calf affected with generalised tuberculosis was bred in the district on a farm producing "Accredited" milk. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was notified and it was later reported that three cows in the herd were found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis and were slaughtered. The farmer concerned decided to sell all his cattle and join the Attested Herd Scheme.

Ice Cream Premises

During the year 11 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice cream and there was a total of 89 registered premises in the area, only 1 of which was used for the manufacture of ice cream. 88 of the registered premises were retail shops where pre-packed ice cream was

Ice Cream (continued)

purchased from wholesalers and stored in refrigerators. There were 17 large wholesale manufacturers supplying ice cream to these retailers.

141 samples of ice cream were taken during the year and the results were as follows:-

- 116 samples classified in Provisional Grade 1.
- 24 samples classified in Provisional Grade 2.
- 1 sample classified in Provisional Grade 3.
- Nil samples classified in Provisional Grade 4.

Reports upon samples were notified to the retailers and manufacturers and where unsatisfactory reports were received the results were also forwarded to the Local Authority in whose area the commodity was manufactured.

One application for the registration of a petrol filling station for the storage and sale of ice cream was refused on the following grounds:-

1. Attendants at petrol stations came in contact with petrol, mineral oil and acid.
2. It was very difficult, even if hot and cold water was available, for persons employed as attendants at filling stations to keep their hands clean.

There was no appeal against the refusal.

Factories Act 1937 and 1948

On the 31st December, 1954 there were 83 factories in the area - at 63 of which mechanical power was employed.

54 visits were made during the year and in 2 cases defects were found, 1 of which was remedied.

Shops Act 1950 - Section 38.

128 visits were made under the above Act during the year compared with 62 visits last year. Unsatisfactory conditions were found at 2 premises, 1 of which was remedied.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

The Rotherham Rural District Act 1931 superseded the Public Health Act, 1936.

This local Act made it illegal for anyone to occupy a tent, van, shed or similar structure without the prior approval of the Council, the effect of which was to make it possible to exercise a greater measure of control over this type of dwelling.

There were 16 caravans occupied in the area compared with 23 last year. The majority of caravan-dwellers in the area were families of workmen engaged temporarily in essential industries, e.g., open-cast coal and building sites. Permission was granted for limited periods and was extended as circumstances required.

Visits were made to the premises to ensure that the sites were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Supervision of Food Premises

The following is a classified list of visits made to food premises:-

Food preparing rooms	...	...	...	...	...	111	visits
Hotels and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	21	"
Slaughterhouse (excluding visits for							
meat inspection	...	...	...	...	...	66	"
Grocers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	210	"
General Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	103	"
Fish Frying Shops	...	...	...	...	...	45	"

47 premises were found to be unsatisfactory in some respect and of these 42 were remedied as a result of informal action.

At 20 premises hot water supplies were provided and at 10 premises public water supplies were provided to shops which had previously been without water.

Two serious cases of unsatisfactory conditions at food premises came to light during the year. In one case water from a shallow well was being used on the premises. A sample of the water was taken and it was found to be unfit for human consumption due to faecal contamination. Immediate action resulted in the supply being cut off, the well being sealed and a mains water supply being provided in the shop. In the second case the premises were found to be in an extremely unsatisfactory condition. Personal clothing was hung in the food packing room; floors, walls and ceilings were in a filthy condition; excessive quantities of refuse were standing in heaps near the entrance to the food factory and towels provided for use of food handlers were in a dirty condition. The owner of the factory was interviewed and the work of cleaning up the premises was begun immediately. Upon completion of the work the premises were kept under constant supervision and satisfactory conditions were then maintained.

Visits were made to all industrial canteens during the year and at 8 premises unsatisfactory features were noted. At three premises belonging to Nationalised Industries there was evidence of neglect:-

Concrete floors were defective; walls, ceilings and windows were in a dirty condition; steam pipes leaking, sinks chipped and worn; taps over sinks were defective and hygienic practices were not being followed in the handling and preparation of food.

One of these canteens was a wooden building the roof of which was not weatherproof. In this case plans were later submitted for the erection of a new building.

Visits were made to school canteens in the district where 3,000 to 3,500 meals were being prepared and served daily.

As a result of these visits it was found that, while some progress was being made in remedying unsatisfactory features reported on previous visits, there was still room for improvement at 6 of the canteens. A comprehensive report was prepared and submitted to the County Council.

Rodent Control

The Council employed one rodent operative who was engaged full-time on rodent control work.

238 minor infestations and 4 major infestations were found during the year. The cost of carrying out disinfection work at business premises was recovered.

Rodent Control (continued)

Two sewer maintenance treatments were carried out during the year.

In all, 1,952 visits were made during the year in connection with rodent control work.

Smoke Abatement

The following report was submitted by the Chief Smoke Inspector of the Sheffield, Rotherham and District Smoke Abatement Committee upon the work of the Committee in Rotherham Rural District:-

1. Number of observations of 30 minutes' duration	666
2. Total minutes smoke observed	991
3. Average minutes emission per observation	1.48
4. Number of Intimation Notices served	16
5. Number of Abatement Notices served	16
6. Number of complaints received	9
7. Number of works visited	69
8. Number of prosecutions made	Nil

There was a welcome decrease in the average number of minutes of emission of smoke per observation. This was largely due to the introduction of mechanical stokers at many collieries. In addition to mechanical stoking, electricity replaced steam at many collieries with beneficial results.

Pollution records were collected throughout the year at the Bramley site and gave an average monthly figure of 15.89 tons per sq. mile, per month. The previous year's figure was 12.62.

The sulphur determination figure averaged 2.13 against 2.35 for the previous year.

SPOILBANKS.

1. Brookhouse - The culvert, which was being laid in order that this tip might be built up with the minimum chances of igniting, was well advanced. A bull-dozer was in constant use to consolidate and level the spoil and there was no fire visible on any part of the tip.

The previous serious trouble was overcome and, with the present care now being taken and efficient management, this tip will probably prove to be satisfactory.

2. Thurcroft - A bull-dozer was used on this tip with very satisfactory results and there was no fire visible. The washery waste was segregated and tipped at a point some distance from the main tip. This considerably reduced the risk of combustion. Water was available but was not being used as it was not necessary. About 7,000 tons per week of spoil was deposited on the tip.
3. Orgreave - This large tip received about 13,000 tons per week of spoil. A bull-dozer was in operation and there were no signs of fire.
4. Handsworth, High Hazels - An aerial ropeway was in use for tipping the pit spoil. This tip caused considerable trouble. The face was badly on fire and the water sprays were not completely effective. New arrangements on the water sprays are to be tried and it is hoped that considerable improvement will be made. There was no bull-dozer in use, the cones being levelled by a scraper operated by a wire rope.

Spoilbanks (continued)

This tip takes the spoil from the dry cleaner and the tipping belts and the material is fairly combustible.

5. Cortonwood - This tip was on fire on the working face and the water sprays in use did not give satisfactory control. It was decided to cease tipping on this site and the fires should subside within a short period. A new site is being prepared and the plans now being drawn up should ensure a maximum degree of safety from combustion.
6. Silverwood - These large spoilbanks appeared to be safe and there was no visible fire.

In general, the planning and management of spoilbanks in the area received the most careful consideration and the overall position showed a continuing improvement.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 - Removal of cases in need of care to suitable premises.

Number of cases dealt with - Nil

Section 50 - Burial or Cremation of the Dead by the Local Authority.

Number of cases dealt with - 2

This section provided for the burial, or cremation, by the Local Authority of any person, who died, or was found dead, in the area where it appeared that suitable arrangements were not being made.

SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Inspections

Number of pupils who were medically examined during 1954:-

Infants	...	...	...	...	...	897
Juniors	...	...	...	...	...	988
Seniors	...	...	...	...	...	<u>506</u>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2,391</u>

Number of children examined at special inspections 643

Specialist Clinics

45 refraction clinics were held in the Rotherham Rural area during the year and 389 children had their eyes examined by Dr. F. Fischer.

Specialist Clinics (continued)

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

102 children attended the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic at Rotherham Hospital and 61 of them were referred for operative treatment. These children were seen by Mr. H. Petty.

Orthopaedic Clinic

1 child under school age and 19 school children were seen by Mr. H. McMullen at the Orthopaedic Clinic at Rawmarsh.

Child Guidance Clinic

13 cases were seen by Dr. M. MacTaggart at the Child Guidance Clinic at Rawmarsh.

Types of problem for which cases were referred:-

1. Behaviour	2
2. Delinquency	3
3. Nervous problems ...	1
4. Emotional instability	4
5. Maladjustment	2
6. Temper tantrums	1

Paediatric Clinic

23 children attended the Paediatric Clinic at Maltby Clinic. These children were seen by Dr. C. C. Harvey.

Speech Therapy

118 children were treated during the year. These included 16 cases of stammer and 102 cases with other speech defects. 62 children were discharged, after treatment, with normal speech, 3 cases were found to be unsuitable for speech training and 23 cases discontinued attendance before treatment was completed for various reasons.

Children's Convalescent Home, Filey

15 children from the Rotherham Rural area were admitted to the Rotherham and District Children's Convalescent Home at Filey during the year.

MATERNITY AND MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Domiciliary Births

557 births were attended by the Domiciliary Midwives. This represented 56% of the live births allocated to your area.

Gas and Air Analgesia

Gas and Air was administered to 182 cases.

Pethidine

345 cases received injections of Pethidine.

Medical Aids

Requests were sent by Midwives to General Practitioners for medical aid in 138 cases as follows:-

Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	19
Labour	...	...	...	...	74
Lying-in	...	...	...	...	20
The Child	...	...	...	...	25

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers

86 expectant and nursing mothers from the Rotherham Rural District were referred for dental treatment under the County Council scheme. 72 were referred from ante-natal clinics and 14 by family doctors.

53 had treatment from the County Dentist (33 at the Thrybergh Clinic, 5 at the Aughton Clinic and 15 at Dunford House). 32 cases were treated by private dentists. 1 was found to be not eligible for treatment.

72 cases had their treatment completed during the year.

Ante-natal Clinics - Attendances during 1954

Name of Clinic	Number of women who attended during the year	Total number of attendances made during the year
Bramley	82	242
Catcliffe	30	141
Cortonwood	27	144
Dalton	282	1,028
Swallownest	68	258
Thurcroft	115	267
Totals	604	2,080

CHILD WELFARE

3 Sorrento cots were maintained at the Maltby Ambulance Depot for issue at the request of a doctor or midwife.

Health Visiting and Child Welfare Clinics

The figures given in the following tables give attendances at clinics in Rotherham Rural District and also visits made by Health Visitors. Figures for the remainder of the Divisional area have been excluded, and returns for Health Visitors on specialised duties e.g. tuberculosis, home helps, etc. have been dealt with under the appropriate headings.

Infant Welfare Clinics - Attendances during 1954

Name of Clinic	Number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year
Bramley	140	1,706
Catcliffe	227	1,353
Cortonwood	204	2,577
Dalton	331	2,452
Swallownest	393	3,588
Thurcroft	302	2,215
Whiston	111	563
Totals	1,708	14,454

Visits Paid by Health Visitors

NAME	No. of families visited for 1st time during year	No. of children under 5 yrs. visited for 1st time during year	Expectant Mothers. Visits	Total visits to children under 5 years	Other Visits
Miss Barlow	151	114	15	662	18
Miss Cheetham	985	1,288	87	1,640	192
Miss Flinton	211	253	4	478	50
Miss Lawler	1,451	1,289	73	2,353	352
Miss Moloney	1,317	245	26	1,512	177
Mrs. Priestley (Part-time)	204	118	16	199	38
Mrs. Shaw	422	468	30	1,227	47
Miss Taverner	239	347	-	692	151
Totals	4,980	4,122	251	8,763	1,031

CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis - Extra Nourishment

Number of cases receiving extra nourishment at beginning of 1954	-	22
Number of cases granted extra nourishment during 1954	-	14
Number of grants discontinued	-	8
Number of cases receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1954		28

Tuberculosis - Domiciliary Visiting

The Health Visitor, detailed for work in connection with tuberculosis cases, made 1,814 visits in the Divisional area. These visits were made to ensure that the home circumstances of the patients were satisfactory and that contacts were attending the Chest Clinic for examination. The Health Visitor also recommended appropriate cases for extra milk, etc.

Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Committee

This Rotherham Area Committee, on which the West Riding County Council was represented, met at intervals to deal with applications for assistance, etc.

One case from the Rotherham Rural District was referred for the supply of a bed and bedding to facilitate separate sleeping accommodation for the patient. This case was approved and these items were supplied.

Suitable cases were also given employment for limited periods on the car parks in Rotherham.

Chest Clinic

The Chest Clinic is situated in Chatham Street and cases are seen by appointment.

HOME NURSING

During 1954 the Home Nurses employed in the Divisional area attended 2,740 cases and made 55,854 visits.

In addition to their normal nursing duties, they also supervised the issue and subsequent return of nursing equipment for use in the patients' own homes. Larger items of equipment, such as wheelchairs, etc. were kept by the Home Nurses themselves. More patients are taking advantage of these facilities each year.

Analysis of cases and visits:-

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Medical	2,036	43,349
Surgical	666	11,491
Infectious Diseases	4	34
Tuberculosis	20	809
Maternal Complications	<u>14</u>	<u>171</u>
<u>Totals</u>	<u>2,740</u>	<u>55,854</u>
Patients included in above who were 65 or over on first visit during year	745	27,078
Children under 5 included in above	253	1,839
Patients who have had more than 24 visits during year	158	9,908

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance service for the Rotherham Rural District was operated from the Maltby and Kiveton Park Depots, with assistance, when necessary, from the Wath Depot. At Maltby there were three ambulances and one sitting case bus and at Kiveton Park one ambulance was available.

The number of cases conveyed were as follows:-

	<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
General Hospitals	12,076	3,482
Maternity Homes and Hospitals	500	16
Infant Welfare	<u>2,105</u>	<u>1,124</u>
Totals	<u>14,681</u>	<u>4,622</u>

The statistical returns are given below:-

1. <u>Patients</u>	<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
(a) Admissions	1,558	72
(b) Discharges	1,174	171
(c) Transfers	55	1
(d) Out-Patients	11,420	4,373
(e) Accidents	<u>474</u>	<u>5</u>
Totals	<u>14,681</u>	<u>4,622</u>

2. <u>Analysis of Patients</u>	<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
Males	7,225	1,891
Females	7,456	2,731
Stretcher Cases	2,316	43
Sitting Cases	12,365	4,579

3. Further analysis of patients in Part 1 - (a), (b) & (c).

	<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
Urgent Cases	1,046	5
Maternity Cases	500	16
Infectious Cases	11	-
General Cases	1,230	223

5.	<u>Maltby</u>	<u>Kiveton Park</u>
Number of journeys made	3,670	466
Number of miles covered	117,509	23,504

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE - Divisional Figures

21 new cases were reported during 1954 in the Division. These cases are analysed as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Reported by Education Authority:-		
While at school	8	6
On leaving school	3	3
Reported by Police or Courts	-	1
Totals	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

All were placed under statutory supervision.

Mental Health Service (continued)

Analysis of total cases on record

	<u>Under 16</u>		<u>Over 16</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Statutory Supervision	27	21	56	48	152
Placed under Guardianship ...	-	-	-	2	2
Placed under Voluntary Supervision	-	-	7	18	25
On Licence	-	-	1	2	3

Classification of Cases

	<u>Under 16</u>		<u>Over 16</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Cases in urgent need of hospital care as at 31.12.54.					
Cot and chair cases	-	3	-	2	5
Ambulant low grade cases ...	4	-	-	-	<u>4</u>
					<u>9</u>

Cases not in urgent need of hospital care as at 31.12.54

Cot and chair cases	1	2	-	-	3
Ambulant low grade cases ...	2	1	2	-	5
Medium grade	-	-	1	2	<u>3</u>
					<u>11</u>

Cases suitable for:-

Occupation Centre	22	15	9	15	61
Industrial Centre	-	-	2	-	2
Home Training	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	<u>22</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>65</u>

Cases included in previous paragraph who were receiving training on 31.12.54:-

	<u>Under 16</u>		<u>Over 16</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	

At Group Training Classes	15	8	5	10	38
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Patients in employment or adequately occupied at home on 31.12.54:-

	<u>In Employment</u>				<u>Adequately Occupied at Home</u>			
	<u>Under 16</u>		<u>Over 16</u>		<u>Under 16</u>		<u>Over 16</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Statutory Supervision:-								
Full-time	2	-	24	5	-	-	5	22
Part-time	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Guardianship:-								
Full-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Part-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary Supervision:-								
Full-time	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	16
Part-time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	-	35	7	-	-	5	40

Group Training Classes

Classes were held in several centres in the Divisional area. The following attendances were made at the Catcliffe and Dalton centres during 1954:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Under 16</u>		<u>Over 16</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road.	105	9	29	27	170
DALTON Nursery Hut	124	177	-	38	339
	229	186	29	65	509

HOME HELP SERVICE

Number of Domestic Helps employed in the Division at 31.12.54 - 59

Cases provided with domestic help in Rotherham Rural District during 1954:-

	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Maternity (including expectant mothers)	85
Tuberculosis	4
Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	119
Others	<u>48</u>
Total cases ...	<u>256</u>

Two Assistant Health Visitors were employed solely on the supervision of Home Helps - one of a full-time basis and one on a part-time basis. During the year they made 5,797 visits in the Divisional area.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD

17 Rotherham Rural cases were dealt with under this section during 1954.

11 mothers kept their babies
3 babies were adopted
2 babies died
1 case was settled by marriage

3 mothers were admitted to Moral Welfare Homes.

CLINICS HELD IN THE ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT:-

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	Day and Time	Doctor Attending
BRAMLEY Welfare Hall	Wednesdays 2 to 4.30 p.m.	Dr. W. Land Dibb
CATCLIFFE Mission Hall	Alternate Wednesdays 2 to 4.30 p.m.	Dr. R. G. Selby
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	Thursdays 2 to 4.30 p.m.	Dr. M. S. Scott
DALTON Nursery Hut	Tuesdays 2 to 4.30 p.m.	Dr. G. H. Sedgwick
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Thursdays 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Dr. P. C. Menneer
THURCROFT Methodist Chapel	Mondays 2 to 4.30 p.m.	Dr. H. M. Lyle
WHISTON Church Institute	Alternate Thursdays	Dr. M. T. Jago

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic	Day and Time	Doctor Attending
BRAMLEY Welfare Hall	Alternate Tuesdays 2 to 4 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	2nd Tuesday in month 2 to 4 p.m.	Dr. D. Pindar
CORTONWOOD Methodist Chapel	1st Wednesday in month 2 to 4 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
DALTON Nursery Hut	Wednesdays and 1st and 3rd Thursdays in month. 2 to 4 p.m.	Dr. K. Garside
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Alternate Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Dr. K. Firth
THURCROFT Methodist Chapel	1st and 3rd Wednesdays in month. 2 to 4 p.m.	Dr. J. O'Hara

SCHOOL CLINICS

Clinic	Day and Time	Doctor Attending
BRAMLEY Welfare Hall	Wednesdays - a.m.	Dr. Gorrie attends first Wednesday in month
BRAMPTON BIERLOW Methodist Chapel	Thursdays - a.m.	Dr. Gorrie attends as required.
BRINSWORTH Infant School	Fridays - a.m.	None
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road	Thursdays - a.m.	Dr. Gorrie attends third Thursday of each month.
DALTON Nursery Hut	Tuesdays and Fridays a.m.	Dr. Gorrie attends monthly.
SWALLOWNEST Church Hall	Every Tuesday - all day	Dr. Gorrie attends second Wednesday in month 2 - 4 p.m.
THURCROFT School Medical Room	Mondays and Wednesdays a.m.	Dr. Gorrie attends second Thursday in month.
LAUGHTON J. M. & I. School	First and Third Tuesdays in month. a.m.	None

GROUP TRAINING CLASSES	Day and Time	Person in Charge
Class		
CATCLIFFE 3 Rotherham Road.	Wednesday - all day	Miss P. M. Richards
DALTON Nursery Hut.	Monday - all day	-do-

HOME NURSE/MIDWIVES - ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Mrs. V. Beaumont, Clayfields Lane, Wentworth	Hoyland 3179
Mrs. N. G. Edgar, The Barrow, Wentworth	Hoyland 3253

MIDWIVES - ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Mrs. N. Butterfield, 7 Green Lane, Wickersley	Wickersley 2177
Mrs. F. E. Daniels, 15 Parkstone Crescent, Hellaby	Wickersley 2105
(Relief Midwife)	
Mrs. S. France, 70 Katherine Road, Thurgroft	Wickersley 2171
Miss C. Hemingway, 18 Sycamore Avenue, Bramley	Wickersley 2316
Mrs. C. King, 76 Vale Road, Thrybergh	Thrybergh 295
Mrs. E. Perkins, 2 Dalton View, Whinney Hill	Thrybergh 292
Mrs. O. Saxby, 7 Estone Drive, Swallownest	Aston Common 384
(Also Relief Midwife - Kiveton Park Area)	
Mrs. I. Spencer, 5 Arundel Street, Treeton	Woodhouse 40606
Mrs. H. Tyers, 29 Wesley Avenue, Swallownest	Aston Common 383

HOME NURSES - ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Mrs. E. Harrison, 85 Wood Lane, Treeton	Woodhouse 40194
Mrs. C. E. Kirk, 109 Lodge Lane, Aston	Aston Common 227
Mrs. M. McDermott, 2 Bellscroft Avenue, Thrybergh	Thrybergh 434
Mrs. A. Roberts, 3 Rowena Drive, Thurgroft	Wickersley 3297
Mrs. C. Taylor, 39 Brecks Lane, Rotherham	Wickersley 2103
(Relief Home Nurse)	
Mrs. J. Tordoff, 62 Bent Laithes Avenue, Rotherham	Rotherham 5608
Mrs. J. Wilson, 25 Far Lane, Rotherham	Rotherham 3104
Mrs. L. E. Woolley, 51 Green Lane, Wickersley	Wickersley 2247
(Relief Home Nurse)	

HEALTH VISITORS - ROTHERHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Miss F. Keynes (Divisional Superintendent H.V.)	
"Edenthorpe," Grove Road, Rotherham	Rotherham 3131
Miss L. W. Barlow, 15 Katherine Road, Thurgroft	-
Miss J. Cheetham, 31 Storth Lane, Wales	Kiveton 239
Miss G. Flinton, 38 Manor Road, Swinton	Mexborough 3736
Miss A. Lawler, 6 Brocco Street, Sheffield, 3.	Sheffield 24993
Miss M. K. Moloney, 13 Brocklehurst Ave. Sheffield, 8.	Sheffield 46532
Miss I. Noble, 26 Brinsworth Ave. Whitehill, Brinsworth.	Rotherham 3446
Mrs. M. Shaw, 7 Loudon Road, Scholes, nr. Rotherham	Ecclesfield 3040
Mrs. H. B. Stockwell, 39 Brampton Road, Thurgroft	Wickersley 2101
Miss O. Taverner, 15A. Deer Park Road, Thrybergh	-

